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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/768,761	01/29/2004	Clark Bendall	702-102	7060
20874	7590	07/25/2007	EXAMINER	
MARJAMA & BILINSKI LLP 250 SOUTH CLINTON STREET SUITE 300 SYRACUSE, NY 13202			SMITH, PHILIP ROBERT	
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
3739				
MAIL DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
07/25/2007		PAPER		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.	Applicant(s)	
10/768,761	BENDALL ET AL.	
Examiner	Art Unit	
Philip R. Smith	3739	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 08 May 2007.
2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-40 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) 1-9, 15, 16 and 35-40 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) Claim(s) 10-14 and 17-34 is/are rejected.
7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 5/8/2007.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____.
5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

[01] The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

[02] Claims 10,12-14, 17, 19-21, 23-26, 28, 30, 33 & 34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Murata (2001/0051762) in view of Hill (6,929,600) and in further view of Chikama (5,002,041).

[03] With regard to claim 10:

[03a] Murata discloses a modular visual inspection system for viewing the interior of a structure, comprising:

- a base unit element comprising a memory element ("memory card 113," [0103], a processor element ("image processing circuit 111," [0103]), and a modular light source ("lamp 64," [0058]);
- a unitary control and display handset element comprising a screen element for viewing the interior of the structure ("display device 10," [0045]) and an articulation control element ("motor-driven angling unit 17," [0046]);
- a plurality of insertion elements for imaging the interior of the structure, each of said plurality of said insertion elements comprising an imaging sensor ("charge-coupled device (CCD) 41," [0053]) and an elongated portion ("elongated insertion member 2 that is flexible," [0045]);
- wherein the base unit element is in electro-optical communication with the unitary control and display handset element,

- wherein each one of said plurality of insertion elements can be connected to said unitary control and display handset element, and
- wherein each one of said plurality of insertion elements can be used without modification of said unitary control and display handset element.

[03b] Murata does not disclose

- that there are a plurality of insertion elements, wherein each one of said plurality of insertion elements can be used without modification with said control and display element, wherein said plurality of insertion elements include at least two insertion elements have different physical or optical characteristics.

[03c] Hill discloses

- a "connector 136" that "is preferably dimensioned to make a secure, friction fit with the universal adaptor 140," wherein "connector 136 may be slid up and down the stylet 104 to provide connection to the universal adaptor 140 for a variety of endotracheal tubes having various lengths."

[03d] At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to provide an endoscope system in which insertion elements of various lengths may be utilized. It is well-known that endoscopes may be used in a variety of procedures for which different insertion elements may be optimal.

[03e] Murata does not disclose that the elongated portion is braided.

[03f] Chikama discloses the following in 1/52-59:

A conventional insertion portion (flexible tube structure) for an endoscope ... comprises a holder coil formed by winding a strip-like plate, a braid tube formed around the outer periphery of the holder coil, and an outer sheath of a resin covering the braid tube.

[03g] At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use convention elements in the construction of Murata's elongated portion. Braids are conventionally used to construct elongated insertion portions in endoscopes because they are strong and flexible.

[04] With regard to claims 13,14,17: Murata discloses an aperture ("card connector 112," [0103]) to allow insertion of an electronic storage media comprising a PC cards ("113," as noted above).

[05] With regard to claim 12: Murata discloses a keyboard ("152," [0130], Fig 12).

[06] With regard to claims 19,20: Murata discloses that the base unit further comprises at least one connectivity element, wherein the at least one connectivity element is a serial port ("serial communication," [0131]).

[07] With regard to claim 23: Murata discloses a storage reel ("cylindrical drum 4" [0045]) for storing said insertion element.

[08] With regard to claim 24: Murata discloses a weatherproof container element ("a box-like main unit 5," [0045]) sized such that the base unit element fits within the container element.

[09] With regard to claim 26: Murata discloses an LCD ("LCD panel of the display device 10," [0056]) which is inherently capable of showing images in a 16:9 format.

[10] With regard to claim 28: Murata discloses a joystick ("remote control unit 8," [0047]).

[11] With regard to claim 30: Murata discloses at least one servo motor ("motor-driven angling unit 17," [0046]).

[12] With regard to claim 33: The memory element disclosed by Murata is capable of storing data representing images ([0103]).

[13] With regard to claim 34: Murata discloses that the memory element of the base unit element includes a computer program for generating reports ("reading or writing..." [0103]) based on data obtained by the imaging sensor of each of said plurality of insertion elements.

Additional Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

[14] Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Murata in view of Pearlman (5,347,992).

[15] Murata does not disclose a fluid reservoir.

[16] Pearlman discloses the following in 1/11-23:

During endoscopic procedures, the surgeon must frequently irrigate and then suction a region in which he is operating. He is customarily provided with a handpiece that includes two trumpet-type valves, one for the liquid and the other for suction. His task in addition to manipulation of the various optical and surgical appliances associated with an endoscope is to irrigate regions of interest, and to suction out liquids and debris. Anything which can simplify this assortment of tasks is a welcome improvement. Convenience of grasp is a further convenience. If an appliance can only be gripped in one orientation, it is likely that in other alignments it will be inconvenient to manipulate.

[17] At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art that the endoscope disclosed by Murata have an irrigation channel which necessitates a fluid reservoir, as disclosed by Pearlman. A skilled artisan would be motivated to do so because endoscopic procedures conventionally require irrigation of regions of interest; and irrigation requires a fluid reservoir from which to draw irrigation fluid.

Additional Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

[18] Claims 18, 22, 29, 31, 32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Murata in view of Saito (6,184,922).

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[19] With regard to claim 18: Murata does not disclose that the processor element of the base unit element is capable of video compression.

[19a] Saito discloses a "motion-picture data compressing means" (4/42) which compresses endoscope images prior to storage. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art that the memory element disclosed by Murata store compressed images as taught by Saito. A skilled artisan would be motivated to do so in order to reduce the required size of the memory element, or to allow a greater amount of data to be stored on a memory element of finite size.

[20] With regard to claim 22: Murata does not disclose that the modular light source is selected from the group of light sources consisting of: LEDs, arc discharge lamps, lasers, UV lamps, and IR lamps.

[20a] Saito discloses an arc discharge lamp ("white light source 121 such as a xenon lamp" (14/49). At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art that in reduction to practice the lamp disclosed by Murata take the particular form of an arc discharge lamp. A skilled artisan would be motivated to do so in order to provide strong white light, as xenon lamps are well known to provide.

[21] With regard to claim 29: Murata does not disclose a switch to freeze an image displayed by said control and display element.

[21a] Saito discloses a "release switch 48" (5/54-60) which freezes a displayed image in the form of a "still image to be recorded." At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to include a freeze switch in the control and display element disclosed by Murata. A skilled artisan would be motivated to do so in order to allow a still image to be recorded to be viewed at a later date.

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[22] With regard to claims 31,32: Murata does not disclose that the image sensor gathers sufficient data to create a selected video signal selected from the group of video signals consisting of: PAL, NTSC, and progressive scan.

[22a] Saito discloses a "light source unit 103" which "agree[s] with the frame frequency of a video signal (29.97 Hz in the NTSC system). At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art that the displayed video signal disclosed by Murata take the particular form of an NTSC signal. A skilled artisan would be motivated to use conventional elements. In reduction to practice, NTSC is a conventional video signal.

Additional Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

[23] Claim 27 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Murata.

[24] Murata discloses a control and display element, but does not disclose an anti-glare element.

[25] At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art that the control and display element disclose by Murata comprise an anti-glare element. A skilled artisan would be motivated to do so in order to enable better viewing of images.

Response to Arguments

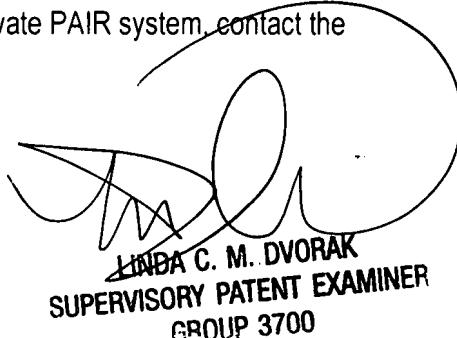
[26] Applicant's arguments have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

[27] Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action.

Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

- [28] A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.
- [29] Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Philip R. Smith whose telephone number is (571) 272 6087 and whose email address is philip.smith@uspto.gov. The examiner can normally be reached between 9:00am and 5:00pm.
- [30] If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Linda Dvorak can be reached on (571) 272 4764.
- [31] Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



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